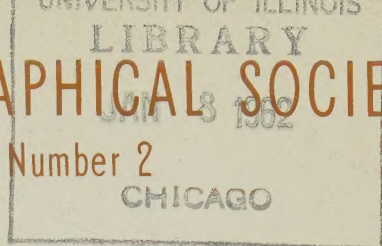


BULLETIN OF THE ILLINOIS GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

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Robert Gabler, Editor
Macomb, Illinois



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THE BULLETIN OF THE ILLINOIS GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Editor - DR. ROBERT GABLER
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Macomb, Illinois

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From the President

The committees that have been at work during the past year are still functioning. There have been changes in personnel, and I think you should be informed of them. Dalias Price has taken over for Reece Jones on the Illinois Curriculum Council, giving Reece a well deserved rest. Mildred Finney is serving as alternate to the same committee. Walter McDonald represents the IGS on the Aero-Space Education Committee. I have replaced Jerry Mathis on the committee writing the curriculum guide on Earth Science and World Geography for the Secondary Schools.

One gets the idea from scanning and reading many of the professional magazines and journals of recent issue, that strong emphasis on a sound geographic education is "just over the next hill." Many people have given up countless hours to get the ball rolling, and I feel that it is up to all of us to do what we can to add to the momentum. We have made a fine start, but we must keep in mind that it is only a beginning, and we must not let up in our efforts now.

I would like to extend the invitation to the IGS to visit us here at Palatine for the spring meeting. Saturday, April 14, 1962 has been suggested as a possible date. If there are conflicts with this date, please let me know. If there are too many, we can do something about changing the meeting date. We plan to extend invitations to all schools in our general area, hoping to get a large number of high school and elementary school teachers interested in attending. Along that line, a program is being planned that will be of special interest to that group, as well as to the rest of us. Please hold that weekend in mid-April open and plan on bringing a colleague.

A reminder to get your dues for the current year in to Arlin Fentem. The membership dues are two dollars per year. He will be glad to receive your check for the IGS and also pass along any news you might have to Bob Gabler, editor for the IGS Bulletin.

Let's strive to improve our teaching and put geography on the plane where it really belongs. It is only through your willingness to work and your enthusiasm that we can attain what we want for geography.

Gary A. Clendenny

From the Editor

Let me take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all the contributors who have helped to make the December, 1961 issue of the Bulletin of the Illinois Geographical Society a success. In terms of "News from Geographic Centers", this is the biggest and best issue yet. There are contributions from 29 public schools, junior colleges, universities, commercial organizations, and government agencies represented. The total is seven higher than it was last year and almost double the number we had in 1959. Friends of Illinois geography have written us from New Hampshire, Michigan, and Indiana. Geographers from several other states retain their membership in the I.G.S. We welcome contributions from one and all.

The second in a new series of feature articles inaugurated last spring appears in this issue of the Bulletin. It calls attention to one of the significant programs sponsored by public schools, universities, and other organizations in our state -- namely, the Mississippi Valley Investigations at Southern Illinois University. We hope to continue these feature articles in future issues of the Bulletin. Watch for a story about the Latin American Institute at the University of Illinois in the June 1962 Bulletin.

Authors in this issue of the Bulletin include Theodore A. Schmudde who is on the staff of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale and has his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin and Charles C. Colby, Head of the Mississippi Valley Investigations at S.I.U., who must certainly be considered one of the "Deans of Illinois geography and needs no further introduction. My thanks to Arlin Fentem of the staff here at W.I.U. for uncovering the enlightening article about Siloam Springs. My thanks also to Martin Reinmann of Northern Illinois University who, as chairman of the Geography and Earth Science Bulletin Committee, has contributed the article describing the committee's work. Let me second the chairman's desire to create interest and enthusiasm for the job which must be done. Once the Geography and Earth Science bulletins have reached the publication stage, it will be many, many years before we will again have the opportunity to exert such a significant influence on the Illinois Geography curriculum. In other words, write, discuss, comment, and criticize now--or for many years to come, hold your peace!

This is a critical time in I.G.S. affairs. We have a tremendous opportunity to grow in size as Illinois geography grows in importance. Membership is a personal thing; each member of the Society must have enough confidence in the organization to want all others interested in geography and geographic education to participate. Here are two constructive steps each of us can take toward increasing membership.

1. Contact all of your colleagues or associates in the school, organization, or agency where you work. Explain the importance of the I.G.S. and the necessity of supporting geography at the state level. Work for 100% membership in your particular geographic center.

2. Be responsible for one new membership in a center of geographic instruction or research which is not at the present represented in the I.G.S. There are far too many schools, organizations, and agencies which are not actively participating in the Society.

Gary Clendenny, this year's president, has called your attention to the proposed time and place for the annual spring meeting. I join him in encouraging you all to attend. There is no substitute for actively participating in Society affairs. Watch for a detailed notice concerning the program to arrive when final arrangements have been made. Other meetings of possible interest to Society members are listed below:

April 22-26, 1962	Association of Am. Geographers	Miami Beach, Florida
April 26-28, 1962	Illinois Academy of Science	Wheaton, Illinois
May 5-6, 1962	Illinois Council for the Soc. Studies	Decatur, Illinois
May 11-12, 1962	Illinois Jr. Academy of Science	Urbana, Illinois

A PROGRESS REPORT: FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCE BULLETIN COMMITTEE

Martin Reinemann

The Geography and Earth Science Bulletin Committee working with the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction had its first meeting of this academic year on November 10. The work on the Earth Science Bulletin seems to be moving along rapidly, and this subcommittee is nearly ready to produce a rough draft which could be shown to interested persons and consultants for their comments and criticism. The work on the geography bulletin is proceeding more slowly as the subcommittee is having difficulty deciding on the organization and approach to use. Both subcommittees sincerely solicit any help and guidance that you readers of the Bulletin can give. We are tentatively planning for a Chicago meeting early in February to which we would invite people to help give us direction, substance, and initiative on these two bulletins. Are you interested in sitting down for a few hours with the committee members and giving them your ideas? If so, be so kind as to let me know so that we can schedule you for a conference. Offers of help have already been given and gratefully received.

Included below are two letters which have already been received and are samples of the assistance and comments offered by people interested in the committee and its work.

Dear Professor Reinemann:

I have noted with great interest news of a recently appointed committee under your chairmanship in W. W. Fishback's recent article in the Journal of Geography, titled "The Importance of Geography in the Curriculum." I refer to the committee for preparing an Illinois Curriculum Bulletin on teaching geography and earth science in secondary schools.

Would you be good enough to inform me of the progress of this committee's work to date?

I am placing your name on the mailing list for whatever reports there may be in the future on the work of the project that I'm directing this year. (Study on the Improvement of High School Geography, sponsored by the AAG and NCGE. - Ed.)

Sincerely,

William D. Pattison, Director

Dear Martin:

I noted four articles about the status and place of geography in the curriculum in the Journal of Geography. When I came to the article on page 30 by Fishback (October 1961 issue), I wondered who was going to take over the responsibility. Later I read the footnote and noted that you were chairman.

I hope that your committee looks at all of the suggestions made by Fishback. The Staff discussed the problem at lunch today and voiced the opinion that they would be willing to be questioned by you or other members of the committee on their ideas. I would like to emphasize one point based on my experience in the Academy during the last year. I believe that we should set up two different possible curricula, maybe a third. One should be an earth-science course which would do for this field what a biological science course would do at the high school level. There is a great deal of interest in the geological profession as well as the geophysical concerning the establishment of earth-science courses in the high school at the present time. Such a course should be designed as an introduction to the whole field of earth-science, including not only aspects of geology, geomorphology, meteorology, climatology, hydrology and oceanography, but should be placed in a frame of reference which evaluates these areas from a human standpoint. Teachers in geography and geology could be utilized to teach such a course.

I find it more difficult to place a human geography course into a proper frame of reference. Several staff members thought of organizing a course on the basis of current events and in terms of problem areas, but focusing it on a relatively few principles rather than widespread factual coverage about the world as a whole. A third approach was along the lines of man's use of his earth estate which would give the course an economic emphasis. One thing I am sure of, the course should not try to cover all fronts and should be sharply focused on one or more of these objectives.

You have a large responsibility. I hope your group will also work with the AAG- NCGE group which is approaching the problem from a national standpoint under a grant from the Ford Foundation. I have been trying to persuade the staff to develop a workshop for geography teachers out at our field camp, so that the geography teacher has some first-hand familiarity with the phenomena with which they deal. Such a group would be run independently from our regular field camp but would participate in the evening lectures. I believe we have made great strides in our field camp in the last few years. Each of the map companies have financed a similar workshop in geography during the summer session. Recently I talked to them about a possibility of a joint financing of such a summer workshop in 1963 with the ultimate idea of placing it on a broader basis with perhaps some foundation support.

I hope you and the committee are able to revise the state curriculum in geography. The Staff wishes you well and offers you our cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward B. Espenshade, Jr.,
Chairman
Department of Geography
Northwestern University

In addition to the letters above, Dr. John F. Lounsbury, Chairman of the National Council for Geographic Education Earth Science Committee, has forwarded a report concerning his committee which was submitted to the National Council at its Philadelphia meeting recently. The report is reproduced below so you can be more aware of the work of the National Council.

Since the first of the year, the members of the Earth Sciences Committee have individually investigated the status of earth sciences in a few of our secondary schools and have discussed the situation with other people concerned with the problem. For the last few months correspondence has been carried on between the members of the committee, as well as with other knowledgeable persons, exchanging ideas and viewpoints. The report below represents the collective opinion of the committee and is a summary of their expressed viewpoints. Others, too numerous to mention here, have contributed ideas which have been included in this report.

Problem: It is recognized that the field of earth sciences is becoming an important part of the junior and senior high school curriculums in most parts of the country. It is further recognized that certain aspects of physical geography are directly involved in the general field of earth sciences and often these aspects are not handled adequately nor dealt with geographically. In view of the above, what can the NCGE do to ensure the proper development of geography in secondary earth sciences curriculums?

It is recognized that the fields geology, meteorology, and astronomy are also concerned with earth sciences and that any of the following recommendations concerned with course content and curriculum should include representatives of those fields.

Recommendations: The NCGE may be of value in the following ways:

1. Through the regional coordinator's office establish an Advisory and Resource Board of three to four persons which would serve all secondary schools and superintendents within the region which are offering or developing earth sciences courses. This committee should establish course outlines in an earth science course or series of courses, etc. The existence of this committee and the committee's functions should be made known to all secondary schools within the region and publicity given through existing state educational organizations and publications.
2. The NCGE, or a committee thereof, should actively:
 - a) consult with the various state teachers accrediting boards to improve the quality of earth science teachers and establish a standard for earth science teacher certification.
 - b) establish specific recommended curricula or areas of concentration for earth science teachers at various teacher training institutions and liberal arts colleges offering courses in teacher training.

- c) make known that there is an increasing demand for earth science teachers and that demand is far greater than the supply. Citation of examples throughout the country illustrating that there are not sufficient numbers of qualified earth science teachers and that teacher training institutions must strengthen their curriculums in this field. Information as to the demand for earth science teachers should be circulated to placement and guidance officials of institutions involved in teacher training.
- d) to stress the importance of maintaining at least as high standards in earth science courses as exist in comparable biology, chemistry and physics offerings, and that instruction should be at the level to be challenging enough for the college preparatory student.
- e) a bibliography of suitable geography texts and other source materials pertinent to a secondary earth science course should be prepared and distributed to secondary school libraries as well as to teachers of earth science directly.
- f) encourage members of NCGE to write more up-to-date and suitable textbooks and workbooks in the earth science field.
- g) attempt to obtain National Science Foundation support to create a summer institute and/or academic year institute for potential and existing secondary earth science teachers. This institute could be established at one or at several academic institutions under the auspices of the NCGE.

Earth Science Committee

Albert W. Brown
Don R. Hoy
John F. Lounsbury, Chairman
Mildred M. Walmsley

I hope that all members of the IGS will take a sincere interest in the work of the Geography and Earth Science Bulletin Committee. Once again I extend an invitation to contact myself or other members of the committee with any assistance which you may be able to offer. The other members of the committee are as follows:

Henry T. Boss, Freeport Public Schools
Mildred I. Finney, University of Illinois, Navy Pier
Robert E. Gabler, Western Illinois University
Stanley E. Harris, Jr., Southern Illinois University
Leonard L. Hodgman, Joliet Township High School and Junior College
Nelson T. Kias, Blue Island Community High School, Dist. 218
Gary Clendenny, Palatine Township High School
Walter H. McDonald, Eastern Illinois University
Clarence W. Sorensen, Illinois State Normal University

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INVESTIGATIONS

Charles C. Colby

The Mississippi Valley Investigations make up an interdisciplinary research program at Southern Illinois University. The studies focus on the Mississippi and Lower Ohio river valleys. Basic considerations are the natural and human resources and the ways in which and the extent to which they presently are utilized. The motivating purposes are to gain knowledge and understanding of the behavior of these rivers, the functional qualities of the settlements in their immediate valleys, and their significance in the national scene.

As the southern third of Illinois has the Wabash River on the east, the Ohio on the south, and the Mississippi on the west, the further development of the section of the State probably will be confronted with a wide variety of fluvial problems. Appreciation of this probability led President Morris of Southern Illinois University to invite Charles C. Colby to plan a program of fluvial research with the Mississippi River as the major component. Work under the plan began in July of 1957.

The program of the Mississippi Valley Investigations involves field and library research by many disciplines. Commonly, a study represents the special interest of a member of the faculty who naturally utilizes the special methods and techniques of his particular discipline. Findings and recommendations are presented to an interdisciplinary faculty seminar that gives guidance and intellectual leadership to the program. This seminar numbers about 50, including the President and some other administrative officers. From time to time it is addressed by specialists in some aspects of river behavior or valley life.

Headquarters for the project are maintained in a small war-surplus building, and has a research cartographic laboratory as a special feature. As might be expected much of the field work is carried on in the summer field season. During the current season (1961), for example, one or more staff members from plant ecology, geology, geography (3), history, and economics are working. Each staff member has a research assistant drawn from his department. The university library is cooperating by actively adding to its map and documentary collections relevant to the Mississippi River.

(The paper by Theodore H. Schumde which follows in this issue of the Bulletin is characteristic of the type of research carried out by the Mississippi Valley Investigations. The paper illustrates the techniques of the geographer as they are applied to a particular part of the region under study, the middle Mississippi flood plain. - Ed.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF SURFACE CONFIGURATION, SOIL TEXTURE AND NATURAL DRAINAGE ON THE MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOODPLAIN*

Theodore H. Schumde

This is a preliminary report of a study which has as its purpose the identification and description of the general areal relationships between surface configuration, variations in soil texture, and natural conditions of drainage on the middle Mississippi floodplain, between Jefferson Barracks bridge, south of St. Louis, and Thebes Gap. The close apparent interdependence of these three characteristics indicates that a study of this type can offer essential observations for dealing with drainage problems and land utilization of the floodplain as well as contributing to the existing body of knowledge concerning floodplain development.

The availability of published material concerning the study area is meager. One source has been a folio of topographic maps, at the scale of 1:24,000 with a 5-foot contour interval, prepared by the Corps of Engineers in 1940. Unfortunately, contouring for some portions of the floodplain is absent and the accuracy at other places is questionable. Available soil maps cover only a small portion of the area and are dated.

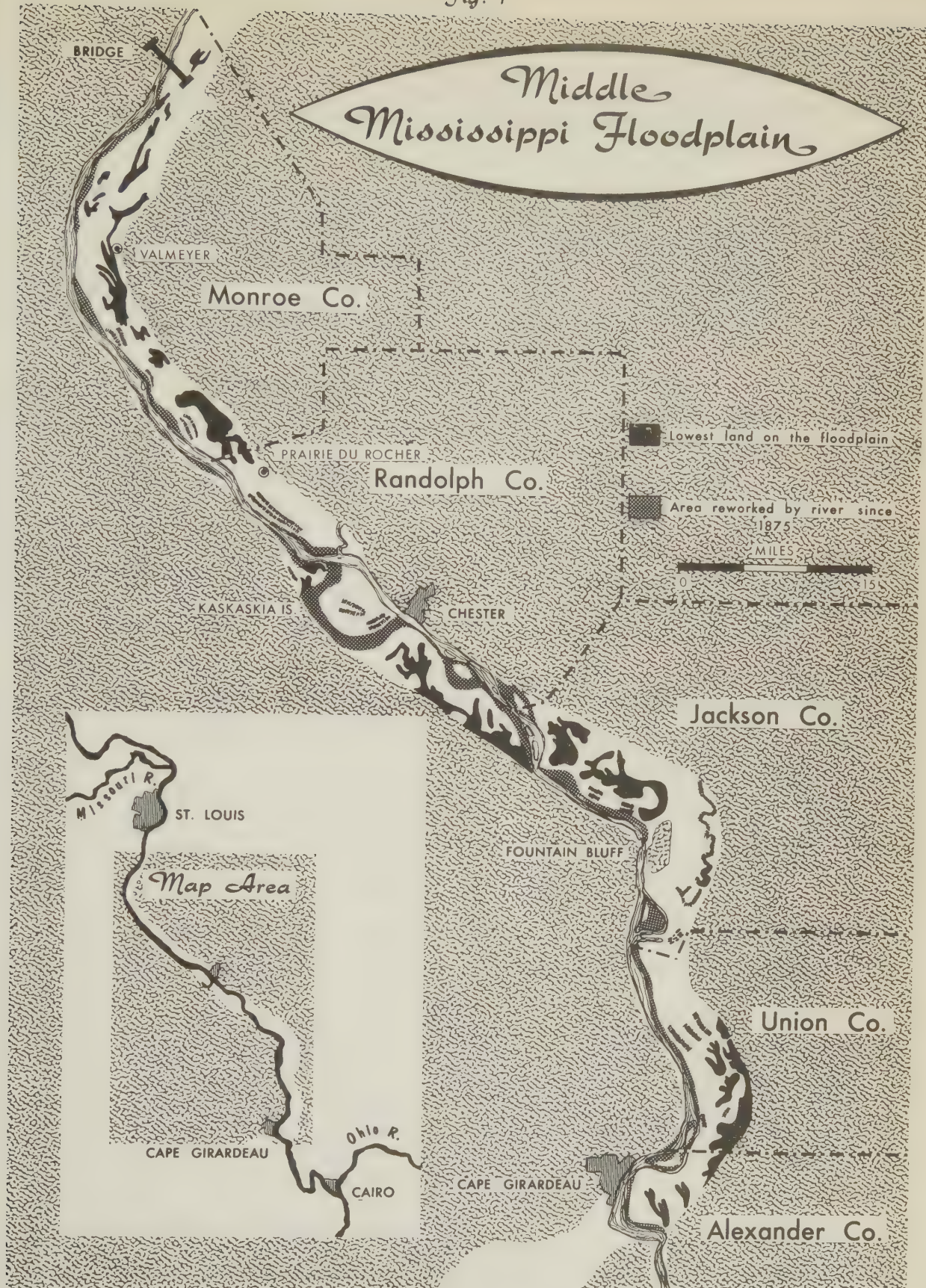
The meager data meant that supplemental field data were required. The extent of the study area and the restricted time limited the objectives of the field work to (1) ascertaining the local relationships between soil texture and surface configuration, and (2) determining to what extent there might be down-valley and cross-valley trends in surface configuration, textures of surface material and drainage characteristics. The collected data are representative of as much of the area as could be surveyed by traveling the existing road network on the floodplain. At each selected site surface forms were described, soil textures to a depth of 30 inches sampled, and apparent drainage conditions noted.

The array of collected information exhibited a broad range of diversity from which entirely acceptable generalizations were not readily apparent. Nevertheless, certain relationships seemed sufficiently evident and significant to be reported and discussed.

Cross-valley character of floodplain configuration-- The general cross-valley profile is alluded to in Figure 1, which designates land within the lowest 5-foot contour of selected floodplain profiles. It shows that highest land exists proximal to the river and as a border along some of those portions of

*(Author's Note: This paper was read in the physical geography section at the Annual Meetings of the Association of American Geographers, August 1961. It represents research work carried out under the auspices of the Mississippi Valley Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Professor Charles C. Colby, Director. The cartographic work is a product of the Mississippi Valley Investigations cartographic laboratory, Dan Irwin, Cartographer.)

Fig. 1



Prepared in the Cartographic Office - Mississippi Valley Investigations

the valley sides farthest from the river. In between, elevations are generally lower; and so a majority of the cross-sections of the floodplain have 10 to 15 feet of relief. Nevertheless, it is important to note that only a few spots in remote locations are poorly drained because they lack outlets directly or indirectly to the river.

The higher land along the river is most readily distinguished in the field by its noticeably irregular and lowly-undulating topography in which slight swells and swales impart a distinctively linear pattern to the surface. This type of surface is best developed where the river is sinuous and least obvious along straight reaches. Also characteristic of the near-river areas are the presence of channel-like depressions and paralleling, low ridges forming their sides, which, in combination, create a local relief of 8 to 12 feet.

The undulatory nature of the near-river surfaces and the linearity of their landform patterns are partly related to forms developed in the initial stage of floodplain construction. At this stage, erosion of one bank is accompanied as the river moves by deposition of bed and suspended material along the other bank where lateral point bars are forming and an undulatory surface develops. This surface subsequently undergoes modifications, which may either accentuate or reduce the original undulations. Slow-moving backwater that is trapped in swales tends to reduce relief by filling them with vertical accretion of fine textured sediment, whereas the stronger flood currents, particularly those cutting across or spilling out of bends of the river, are likely to accentuate relief by creating sandy ridges while keeping the swales free of deposition.

The channel-like depressions, which are also characteristic of the near-river areas, result mostly from the abandonment of limbs of the river channel. In the case of the middle Mississippi, the creation of limbs and their abandonment seem to be caused most often by island building and enlargement. Of the many islands and bars that constantly appear, only a few survive and are enlarged by new point bar additions or by incorporating other nearby islands. The survivors may eventually grow to attain a size so great that the river is widely split into one major and one or more minor limbs. The minor limbs become less and less active until they are abandoned by the river, except during floods when the more favored ones may regain semi-activity.

Meander scars indicate that meander cut-off also has been operative in the past, but the last such occurrence in the study area was at the north end of Kaskaskia Island in 1873.

The lower land farther back from the river, in contrast to the near-river surface, is distinctly less undulatory. The only irregularities of this lower level are a few broad, almost imperceptible sags and swells which cause some local variations in drainage conditions. A surface of this type probably represents the exclusive work of backwater flooding under which the minor irregularities have been slowly reduced as successive floods left thin deposits of fine textured sediment concentrated in the sags.

Higher land along the valley sides is in the form of narrow, bordering aprons composed of silty wash material superimposed on the river alluvium. These aprons usually have a distinct, though slight, slope away from the valley side and generally extend less than a thousand feet out onto the floodplain. Where aprons are absent, low-lying land extends to the valley side.

The cross-valley character of soil textures-- The land near the river is normally dominated by soil textures ranging from sand to sandy loams. This is especially true for the highest rises near the river and areas adjacent to the outside of bends of the river. The occurrence of soils of finer textures within these areas of sandy soils is restricted to depression bottoms. Away from the river, however, silts and clays become increasingly dominant, as can be seen in Figure 2.

The dominance of sandy and loamy textures near the river suggests that flood currents are competent to bring sediment sizes normally found on the bed of the channel onto the floodplain. Their deposition in bar-like forms creates the undulatory topography, and probably is very similar to the processes of bar building within the channel itself. It is also worth noting that mechanical analyses of samples from these coarser surface sediments near the river show that their clay content is also quite high, often being nearly as much as the sand content. (Figure 2). The silt fraction is usually least abundant. A possible explanation for this may be that during the falling stages of floods very little material coarser than clay size is left in suspension and as floodwater percolates into the underlying alluvium these suspended clays enrich the sandy material.

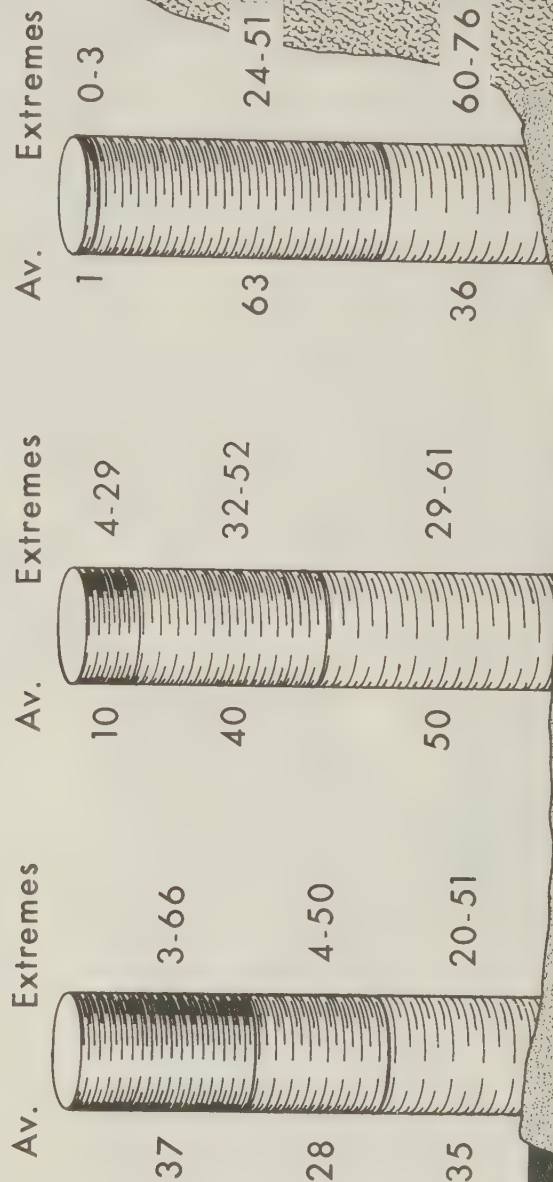
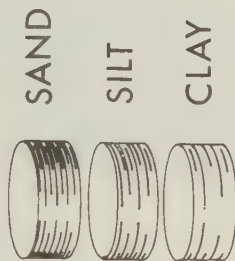
During severe floods, breaches may develop across the higher land along the river, and through them floodwaters are channelled to the more remote parts of the floodplain. The velocities of currents flowing through these breaches is often sufficient to carry sandy sediments well back onto the floodplain and brings about the development of patches of undulatory topography well away from the river at the distal ends of the breaches.

Normally, however, portions of the floodplain beyond the higher ground of the river border are only flooded by backwater. This type of flooding creeps up tributary channels and other low depressions and because of its low velocities is not competent to carry particles greater than silt size. Thus a large part of the floodplain receives only fine textured sediments. Increments to the floodplain under these conditions are normally very small, and many floods apparently recede leaving little sediment on much of the flooded area. Only in the low spots, which entrap floodwater, does sedimentation ordinarily accompany each inundation. The accumulations from backwater sedimentation are nevertheless significant because of the adverse effect their low permeabilities have on internal drainage into the porous subsurface fill of sand and gravel.

The down-valley changes in soil textures-- The area covered by fine textured soils, particularly by clayey soils, shows a trend toward increasing in a down-valley direction. This means that the segment of floodplain above Kaskaskia River is less dominated by soils of fine texture than those portions of the study area farther down valley; and the segment of floodplain above Thebes Gap is most dominated by soils of silt and clay texture. This trend is also illustrated in Figure 3 showing wooded areas, which, except for the wooded fringe of the frequently flooded land along the river, reflects the increasing amount of poorly drained land not readily usable for agriculture.

The variety of soil textures often observed for different parts of the area, however, is evidence that any such trend is actually the combined effects of manifold local circumstances and the investigation of this study proved inadequate for estimating the areal significance of each of these circumstances. Nevertheless, some examples of the effects of certain ones can be suggested.

Average Percent Sand, Silt and Clay Content of Surface 12 inches on Floodplain



VALUES DERIVED FROM SIX SAMPLE SITES FOR EACH ZONE OF FLOODPLAIN.

Fig. 2

Perhaps most obvious is the fact that floods along this portion of the Mississippi River are, in many cases, the product of discharges from the Missouri River. The discharge of its coarse sediment load into the Mississippi River no doubt can substantially influence the character of sediment within the Mississippi and the character of derived floodplain deposits. Furthermore, it would be reasonable to assume that this influence of Missouri River sediments would diminish with increasing distance from the confluence of the two rivers. This assumption fits well the observation that there is a decrease down-valley in the area covered by soils of coarse texture. Although no systematic attempt was made to distinguish the origin of alluvium from either the Missouri or upper Mississippi River basins, field sampling did show the widespread occurrence of yellowish, micaceous sandy soils which are considered as coming from the Missouri because of their similarity to those found on its floodplain. Other samples, equally widespread, consisted of white, quartziferous, sandy soils, sometimes referred to as "sugar sand." This sand is also especially abundant in the alluvial fill below depths of 20 feet, and probably represents erosional products of the upper Mississippi and its glaciated basin.

Another local situation affecting soil textures and surface configuration occurs at Kaskaskia Island, where, prior to 1875, the course of the Mississippi River formed a large curving loop. A similar situation now exists in the Cape Girardeau area. Within these loops the floodplain surface is marked by a number of widely spaced, channel-like depressions. Some of these can be traced across almost the entire enclosed floodplain, and others are quite discontinuous. The borders of such depressions are often paralleled by slight ridges of very sandy soils that form some of the highest elevations on the floodplain. The remainder and greater part of the floodplain surface within the river loops is slowly undulating or nearly flat, and the soils are intermediate in texture, being loams and silt loams for the most part. Thus, surface configuration and soil textures on these two loop-enclosed portions of the floodplain resemble, rather closely, conditions already described for areas close to the river.

The explanation of these conditions must take into account the manner by which the lands enclosed by the loops of the river have been flooded. Because the gradient across each of these portions of floodplain is approximately 1.4 feet per mile, compared with 0.5 feet per mile elsewhere, higher velocities in the overbank flows are encouraged, especially where the over-flow takes routes more or less directly across the loop of the river. These higher velocity currents tend to become channelled and are capable of eroding and perpetuating channel-like depressions on the floodplain. Under these conditions they are also competent to carry considerable coarse sediment from the river onto the floodplain, there to be deposited as bar-like forms or as the low ridges of coarse textured material which are especially evident adjacent to the channel-like depressions of the floodplain.

Another local condition affecting soil texture is the small tributaries whose lower courses cross the main floodplain. A good example of this is the area, several miles in length, extending over half of the floodplain width situated between Valmeyer and Prairie du Rocher. This area is covered with yellow-to-tan colored, silty soil that contrasts with the darker Mississippi alluvial silts and clays but is similar to upland loesses. It is reasonable to assume, because of its position along now abandoned creek channels and its

physical appearance, that this soil has been carried and deposited here by repeated floods which originated in the upland basins of these creeks. Several local farmers, in fact, reported that this was the case prior to the relocation and leveeing of these creeks across the floodplain. The depths of these soils at several sample sites was found to be greater than 30 inches, indicating the significant influence that such deposits can have on floodplain height and surface configuration. Another sizeable area of tributary deposition is that of fine textured soils adjacent to the Big Muddy River where it crosses the Mississippi flood plain.

Summary--One important finding is that almost without exception the highest elevations in a locality will exhibit the coarsest soil textures. As a rule, the higher elevations found near the river are covered with sandy and loamy alluvium and with increasing distance from the river the area covered by such coarse textures diminished. Generally, therefore, soils of areas located remote from the river contain very little material coarser than silt, but even here highest elevations have the shallowest cap of fine textured soils.

Greater surface irregularity, particularly the pronounced swell and swale surfaces near the river, is associated with good drainage conditions because of very favorable internal drainage through the prevailing coarse textures of the surface materials and the presence of depressions that can serve as outlets and local collecting basins for surface water. The depressions, however, exhibit very poor drainage. Where elevated surfaces of wash land are present along the valley sides drainage is also good. In between, the floodplain exhibits mostly fair drainage, but with local conditions ranging from good to poor. Natural drainage is least homogeneous here because of the combined effect of a rather wide variety of surface configuration and soil textures. Poorest drainage occurs most frequently well away from the river, generally immediate to the valley side, or in meander scars where insufficient surface outlets, very low gradients to the river and slowly permeable soils of high clay content are most likely to be found together. Good drainage occurs on the higher elevations with their coarser soil textures and where both surface and internal drainage are better.

The down-valley increase in area of the floodplain showing poor drainage is a reflection of a similar trend in the area covered by soils composed largely of silt and clay sizes. In part, this trend seems to be due to the decreasing influence from the rather coarse sediment discharges of the Missouri River, and in part it reflects the decreasing presence of deposits from the adjacent upland superimposed on the river alluvium. Exceptions to the down-valley trend are Kaskaskia Island and the floodplain opposite Cape Girardeau where drainage conditions are quite good due to greater surface gradients, presence of numerous depressions that can serve as drainageways and greater extent of coarse textured soils.

NEWS FROM GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS

Augustana College

Mr. Howard Richardson has left our department after two years of teaching in order to resume his graduate studies. He is enrolled at the University of Nebraska.

As a result of the departure of Mr. Richardson, we are again drawing on the geology department for instructional assistance. We are indeed fortunate to have personnel in that department who are eminently qualified to teach some of the courses we offer in geography. Dr. Richard Anderson is now in charge of meteorology and the work in maps and aerial photographs. Dr. R. Edmund, who has joined the geology staff after years of experience in the oil industry, is teaching a course in World Resources.

Augustana was privileged to host the Illinois Geographical Society meeting last spring. Edward Hamming taught summer school and afterwards he and his family spent a delightful time in northern Minnesota.

We look forward to another happy year of teaching and wish all other geographers the same.

Edward Hamming

Bogan High School and Junior College

The Geography Department at Bogan High School has expanded to the point where it now has the most extensive program in the Chicago Public High Schools. The Geography Staff consists of Chairman, Ralph A. Hladik, who has a University of Chicago background in Geography; Harry Osterhart, also of the University of Chicago; Donald Cosmano of the University of Illinois and Chicago Teachers College; and John White of DePaul University. Bogan has 558 students enrolled in 19 World Geography classes, two of which are honors classes. This makes Bogan the leading high school for geographic instruction in Chicago.

The publication entitled, "The Geography of the Bogan High School District", which was compiled by the 7th period honors geography class in January 1961, was distributed to schools throughout the city and has focused attention upon Bogan High School and its Geography Department.

John Keating of Chicago Teachers College has joined the staff of Bogan Evening High School and will conduct the World Geography course there this semester and next.

Ralph A. Hladik will teach the World Geography class recently introduced into the curriculum of Bogan Junior College. A full enrollment in the 3 semester hour class has indicated an immediate success for the course.

Ralph A. Hladik

Geography Student Discovers the Ultimate Elixir!

Sometimes local resources are overlooked by the geographers closest to them. The wonderful properties of Siloam Springs near Mt. Sterling are described in this quotation from the Mt. Sterling Democrat-Message, June, 1897. (Unearthed by Hollis Elliot, a student at Western Illinois University and a native of Mt. Sterling.)

"Dyspepsia of the worst kind has been cured in less than two weeks; torpid and diseased liver has been relieved in a few days. Kidney diseases are removed by the use of these waters in a short time. All inflammatory diseases are cured such as piles, rheumatism, sore eyes, chronic sores arising from scrofula, blood poisons, general debility, chronic diarrhoea, neuralgia and all female diseases. Cancer has been removed and entirely healed in thirty days. Diabetes has been relieved and pronounced cured. Constipation entirely removed and remained so by the moderate use of the water. In fact nearly every disease that the human flesh is heir to has been and can be cured or wonderfully relieved by the recuperative properties of these waters.

It is needless to name other diseases, but for persons who are suffering from nervous prostration induced by close confinement to business; or from excessive use of tobacco and spirituous liquors and the multitude of evils that follow in their train, we can invite you to visit these springs with the assurance that you will be cured."

(The Honorable Order of Unorganized Geographers of Western Illinois respectfully challenge their colleagues in other parts of the state to match their local resources with the above documented testimonial. Any takers? Ed.)

Centralia High School and Junior College

Centralia Junior College is now offering three courses in geography: Elements of Geography, Economic Geography, and World Geography which was added September 1961.

The Centralia Township High School offers a semester course in Latin American Geography, a semester course in Physical Geography, and a year course in Geography of the World.

Emilie Huck is now teaching geography at both the Junior College and the High School.

Emilie Huck

City of Chicago
Department of City Planning

This will be my last report from the Department of City Planning, City of Chicago. I have asked another staff member to send in the regular news this year. I report December 4 in my new position as Associate Director of the Institute of Community and Area Development, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. I will also have the title, for academic purposes, of Associate Professor in the Department of Geography. My duties will be non-teaching -- administrative and research. My address will be as noted above in the position listing. Best wishes for success with the Bulletin. (The regular news from the Department of City Planning, City of Chicago had not arrived at publication time. We wish to thank Dr. Melvin for his splendid assistance during his time in Illinois. We wish him every success in his new job. - Ed.)

Ernest E. Melvin

Concordia Teachers College

During the summer of 1961 the geography department moved to the new science building. Two classrooms and a cartographic room have specialized equipment for teaching geography. A large lecture room is shared with teachers of science. The two previously required courses--Principles of Geography and the Geography of North America-- have been replaced by Physical Geography and The World's Nations.

Dr. Herbert H. Gross is a co-author of Exploring Regions Near and Far, a textbook designed for grade four. The book appeared in August. "Directed activities" and tests to accompany this book have been completed. Dr. Gross is Director of Coordinators of the National Council for Geographic Education. He is chairman of the local arrangements committee for the 1962 NCGE Convention to be held in Chicago on the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving.

Dr. Arvin W. Hahn was appointed chairman of the Division of Social Science in July. His areas of teaching emphasis are economic geography and conservation. He is currently preparing for his '62-63 sabbatical. A trip to Africa is in the planning stage. His focus of attention will be education at the secondary level.

Mr. Karl A. Robert is a new member of the staff. He received his B.A. from Valparaiso University and his M.A. from Northwestern University. Areas of special interest are political geography, Anglo-America, and the Soviet Union. Mr. Robert is writing a doctoral dissertation under Dr. A. E. Moodie of Northwestern on "A Study of the Politico-Geographic Aspects of the Diversion of Water from Lake Michigan at Chicago." He is preparing a new graduate course for CTC on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Clarence Drews is on a two quarter sabbatical. He is continuing his studies in selected aspects of physical geography.

Herbert H. Gross

Denoyer-Geppert Company

During the year 1961 a number of persons were added to the staff of the Editorial Department of Denoyer-Geppert Company. There were:

John Jurjevich, M.A. Northwestern University
Don Vollbracht, M.A. University of Illinois
Marna Tibben, B.A. Valparaiso University
Judith Drake, B.S. University of Wisconsin

Other geographers on the staff are:

Dean Westmeyer, M.A. University of Florida
George McDowell, B.A. University of Chicago
Dale B. Case, Ph.D. University of Kentucky
Clarence B. Odell, Ph.D. University of Chicago

Mr. Otto E. Geppert, General Manager of Denoyer-Geppert Company and son Robert Geppert took a trip around the world in June of 1961 to attend the meetings of Rotary International in Tokyo. Their itinerary included such interesting places as Rome, Cairo, Bombay, Bangkok, Hongkong and Tokyo.

During the 1961 summer session at Northwestern University, Dr. Odell and Dr. Case offered a course "Geography for Teachers" under the sponsorship of the School of Education and the Department of Geography. Denoyer-Geppert Company provided tuition scholarships for the participants enrolled.

Clarence B. Odell

De Paul University

Probably the major event of the current year is the expansion of departmental offerings through the addition of another full-time geographer to the staff, Elinor Eaton, currently completing her doctoral dissertation for Northwestern University. For the first time, geography courses are offered on both campuses and are available to students in all the non-professional Colleges of De Paul University. A new course transferred to the Department by the Administration is in elementary geology; this is taught by part-time instructor Charles E. Williams, formerly at the University of Arkansas. Miss Eaton's special research and training in political geography has encouraged increasing the offerings of "Geography of World Affairs", the Department's most popular course.

The Department has actively participated in current university studies concerned with possible revision of the teacher training program as well as modification of requirements for graduation from the University College and College of Commerce. Its recommendation that two courses in geography be required of such graduates appears to have met with a favorable reception. Since a considerable proportion of the departmental enrollment consists of public and parochial teachers from the Chicagoland area and many of the remaining students plan to teach, the special course in "Geography for Teachers" now is offered twice each academic year. Due to the departure of Mamie L. Anderzohn for a collegiate post in Pennsylvania, the current instructor is William B. Sanders, formerly with the University of Cincinnati and now teaching at Morton Junior College. He, too, is a pre-doctoral candidate at Northwestern.

Potentially the most significant development of this year was the creation in January at student insistence of the De Paul Geographic Society. This active organization, composed of 100 students and interested alumni, holds monthly meetings with programs ranging from Dr. Clarence F. Jones' expert discussion of pioneer settlement in central Brazil to a geo-political analysis of his country by the Consul-General of Finland. Faculty sponsors of the Society are Dr. Houk and Carl S. Lossau, part-time instructor. The latter, a pre-doctoral candidate, is research geographer with the city of Chicago's Department of City Planning. As such, he is actively engaged in preparing plans for future urban land use in Chicago; and this special knowledge is made available to the many students in his highly successful field-trip course on "The Geography of the Chicago Metropolitan Area", offered each spring.

The chairman of the Department, Richard J. Houk, was obliged to decline the first Fulbright award (Oct. '61--June, '62) for geography instruction in Portugal (University of Coimbra) due to problems raised by the aforementioned departmental expansion. During the year he authored the article on Africa for the latest edition of the AMERICAN PEOPLES ENCYCLOPEDIA, also a chapter entitled "The Portuguese Fishing Industry" in ATLANTIC OCEAN FISHERIES (published in London). He discussed current conditions in Africa before university and television audiences in several cities; also he prepared and appeared on twelve radio programs, a series concerned with the potential problems and prospects for travellers in Europe. Between June and September, Dr. Houk directed a second Round-the-World Study Tour to fifteen countries of Asia, plus Egypt, Hawaii and Greece. A "briefing" of geographic interest was presented by Dr. George Kuriyan of the University of Madras, and similar sessions were conducted by specialists in Hong Kong, Japan and Nepal. After the completion of the tour, Dr. Houk made a personal reconnaissance of the geographic regions of Austria and stopped briefly at the University of Birmingham (England) before returning to Chicago. Presently he is planning an extensive program of study tours for the summer of 1962, which may include Western Europe, the South Pacific, and the St. Lawrence--Canadian Maritime Region.

Richard J. Houk

Eastern Illinois University

Geography continues to prosper at Eastern Illinois University with fall enrollments at an all time high. The department has been host to a number of speakers the past year among whom has been Glen Stout of the Meteorology Division of the Illinois Water Survey; Demitri Shimkin, anthropo-geographer from the University of Illinois; and Dr. Robert Buzzard, retired president of Eastern who spoke to the Geography Club on "The Desert Geography of Southern Arizona."

Joseph Strunka, a graduate of Western Illinois University, joined the staff as a graduate assistant this fall. He spent his summer working for the Illinois State Museum excavating a village site near the Indian mounds in the American Bottoms. Dalias Price toured Northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula on the way to the AAG meeting in Lansing. Elwyn Martin toured the Appalachian area of Pennsylvania and New York during the summer. Harry Kiang presented a paper entitled "A New Method of Classifying Cities" at the Lansing Meetings.

When Professor J. Herbert Burgy retired at Bradley University this fall, Mr. Price "inherited" his excellent library. The numerous books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc. are in the process of being prepared for use by the geography staff and students.

The department offered four conservation workshops the past summer in cooperation with the Office of Public Instruction. Mr. McDonald offered two 3-week workshops for teachers, and two 1-week workshops for High School students.

Troyt York, a June graduate in Geography, was awarded a graduate assistantship in community planning at Southern Illinois University for the 1961-62 school year.

The Geography Department is in the process of starting a Water Survey for a local Township to determine the amount, source and distribution of water available to a newly organized Fire Prevention District.

Walter H. McDonald

Eastern Michigan University

This semester we have ten staff members including Albert W. Brown, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences who teaches one class in the evening. We are offering 49 classes on and off campus in the undergraduate and graduate categories, and have 1,439 students enrolled at present. We have classes in eight cities outside Ypsilanti this fall and although the university limited enrollments this fall our department gained slightly in numbers of students taking geography and geology. During the summer Eastern offered a full program on campus both graduate and undergraduate, and Dr. James Gallagher conducted the field study of Michigan course which covers most of the State by bus. Dr. Joseph T. Sinclair conducted a geography tour for credit (graduate) to Central America following the regular summer session on campus, and is planning to repeat this venture again in the summer of 1962. Our television course in World Resources continues this year under Dr. John Lounsbury on a closed circuit basis with a total of 120 students enrolled. Several National Science Institutes and other special programs are on the horizon or in operation which relate to the geography department.

Individual staff activities can be summarized as follows: Dr. Paul Buckholts joined our staff during the summer session upon his retirement from the Air Force. At the A.A.G. meeting in East Lansing he was appointed a member of the military geography committee for next year. Recently he appeared on the Asia section panel at the Midland, Michigan meeting of the geography and Soviet geography, and he has published in these areas after completing his work at Harvard under Derwent Whittlesey. Dr. George De Long has been continuing his research on S.E. United States temperature trends during this century, and the mesothermal climates of Michigan plus the precipitation of Michigan. He is the secretary-treasurer of the East Lakes Division of the A.A.G. Dr. James W. Gallagher conducted the Field Trip of Michigan last summer, and is introducing several new graduate courses in climatology and area analysis, plus many committee responsibilities. Dr. John F. Lounsbury has been very busy since his arrival as the new head of our department last February. Some of the professional offices that he holds at the present time may be summarized as follows: A.A.G. - Council member for a three year term 1961-1964, Executive Committee, one year term 1961-1962, and chairman of the Liberal Education Committee 1961-1962; N.C.G.E. - chairman of the Earth Sciences Committee 1961-1962, Coordinator for Michigan 1961-1962; Publications included Industrial Development in the Ohio Valley and Recent Developments in the Aluminum Industry of the United States both of which appeared in The Journal of Geography; in addition, Dr. Lounsbury is a member of the Ypsilanti Planning Commission, a member of the Research Committee of the Washtenaw County Planning Commission, consultant for several planning commissions and industrial development boards in Ohio and elsewhere; he was a visiting professor at Antioch College, summer 1961, and Director of the Urban Studies Program sponsored by the Ford Foundation, Antioch College 1960-1961. Geoffrey Martin is completing his monograph on Mark Jefferson and presented a special paper at the annual meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club Geography Section in Ann Arbor which was issued as a bulletin at that meeting. He was a director of the African Institute Program held at Eastern during the past summer and was a panel member on the African part of the Michigan Council for the Social Studies meeting in Midland, Michigan.

Miss Margaret Sill continues her fine efforts on the behalf of teachers as she has done for more than forty years. She was elected recording secretary of the Michigan Council for the Social Studies and recently became an honorary Life Member of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club. Dr. Joseph T. Sinclair continues his research on Latin America and conducted the first graduate tour for credit to Central America during the month of August returning in time to attend the sessions of the A.A.G. in East Lansing. Herbert L. Zobel was re-elected to a second term as secretary of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Geography Section which is the local affiliate of the N.C.G.E. in Michigan. Our organization is planning to expand the geography section and attempt to issue a bulletin on a regular basis in the future. An article for The Journal of Geography "High School Geography Textbooks and Their Relationship to Classroom Instruction" has been accepted for publication and the proof returned as of this time. The A.A.G. meeting in East Lansing was attended by most of the members of our department, and we will have a large group attending the Philadelphia meeting of the N.C.G.E.

Our Geography Club held its first coffee hour and had an attendance of forty-four. It is hoped that a local chapter of Gamma Theta Upsilon will be inaugurated during the year, and many guest speakers and field trips are planned. Mr. O'Hara who is our geologist planned and assisted in the filming of a trip over the Huron River Watershed from the headwaters area to the mouth. This film was in color and edited by our visual education department and has been shown at many conservation meetings and special programs which dealt with watershed control and management. During the summer Mr. O'Hara conducted a special field trip which emphasized the glacial features of S.E. Michigan.

Herbert L. Zobel

Geneva Community High School

Geneva is one of the few high schools in the state that has World Regional Geography in the curriculum as a required subject for graduation (taught at the Freshman level). I feel that we have been very successful in our geography program here--it has been well received by students and parents as a necessary part of any general education curriculum. Our current enrollment in World Geography is 200, out of a total school enrollment of 500. Of the 200 geography students, approximately 175 are underclassmen, while 25 Seniors are enrolled in a special advanced class, using a generous amount of college level material.

Future plans here seem to indicate an expansion of the advanced class into seminar status, with a great deal of individual research included. Although Earth Science here, at the present time, is being taught as part of a Sophomore physical science class, consideration is being given to the proposal for a separate 10th or 11th grade course in Earth Science.

All in all, things are going quite well for geography here in Geneva. It is our sincere hope that the success of the first three years for the program here in Geneva will be repeated many times over in the future.

William W. Elam

Illinois State Normal University

The department at Illinois State Normal University continues to grow in terms of both staff and numbers of students enrolled in geography courses. The staff consists of eleven members; and the total student enrollment in geography classes for the current semester is 1,532. Two additional staff members, Dr. David Wheeler and Mr. Richard Hart were added this fall. Dr. Wheeler was appointed as an assistant professor of geography to replace Miss Neva McDavitt who has retired. Dr. Wheeler received his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan and will specialize in political and historical geography. Mr. Hart was appointed as an assistant professor of geology and is a specialist in paleontology. Mr. Hart will receive his Ph.D. from the State University of Iowa during the current year.

There are now 57 majors in geography at Illinois State Normal University. Among the courses offered this semester, there are sixteen sections of Earth Science and ten sections of Peoples of the World.

Dr. Edna M. Gueffroy's review of The Magic of Rubber, by E. J. Dreany, appeared in the February, 1961, issue (Volume 60) of The Journal of Geography.

Dr. James E. Patterson has continued his studies of the geography of Illinois. He has taken field trips into all parts of the state. His teaching assignments are concentrated in classes in the Geography of Illinois and the Geography of the United States. His other interests include Latin America and world population and resources. He was chairman of the Geography Section of the Illinois State Academy of Science this last year. At the University, he is an advisor to "undecided" students, a faculty representative on the University Union board, and a member of the faculty economic well-being committee.

Dr. David L. Wheeler presented a paper at the Chicago meeting of the West Lakes Division of the Association of American Geographers. His paper was entitled "The Role of Land Reform in the Economic Development of an Agrarian Economy: The Case of Italy." He is currently preparing a paper on rice cultivation in the Po River delta.

Dr. Else Schmidt had her article, "Die Bevoelkerungsdichte in Afrika in Beziehung zu den Natur- und Kulturlandschaften" (Population Density in Africa Related to the Natural and Cultural Regions), published in Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft in Muenchen, Volume XXXV, 1960. Enclosed with the study was the Population Map of Africa at a scale of 1:10,000,000 in color. The map was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1960. The map shows in detail the relative density of population in Africa as well as the distribution of rain forest and sandy deserts. Other details on the contour map include the rural population, the urban population, the cases, and the irrigation works.

Dr. Kermit Iaidig is State Coordinator for the National Council for Geographic Education.

(The following monographs are available from Dr. Else Schmidt, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois. "Die Bevoelkerungskarte von Afrika" (The Population Map of Africa) by Dr. Else Schmidt includes 75 pages of text, 129 pages of tables, 29 pages of bibliography, and a folded map in color; 1960; \$5.00 postage paid. "Die Bevoelkerungsdichte in Afrika in Beziehung zu de Natur- und Kulturlandschaften" (Population Density in Africa Related to Natural and Cultural Regions) by Dr. Else Schmidt includes 38 pages of text and a folded map in color at the scale of 1:10,000,000; 1960; \$2.00 postage paid. - Ed.)

Kermit Laidig

Joliet Township High School and Junior College

The Earth Science Department of Joliet Township High School and Junior College now has 10 full time teachers in the regular program and two part time instructors for special classes. Our department chairman, George R. Wells, added three new teachers this year. This was due to increased enrollments and the retirement of Miss Irma Buell, who has completed more than 40 years of teaching.

The new staff members are Robert Truitt, Dean Marlow, and Joseph Frink. Mr. Truitt, who had been teaching for the past two years at Mankato State Teachers College in Minnesota, has his B.S. and M.S. from Illinois State

Normal University. He has done additional graduate work at the University of Illinois. Mr. Marlow, B.S., M.S., and M.A. from Southern Illinois University had previously taught in Robinson, Illinois. Mr. Frink, B.S. and M.S. from Illinois State Normal University, came to Joliet from Belvedere, Illinois.

The other members on the staff are Gene Gallion, Douglas Graham, Leonard Hodgman, William Odenthal, Raymond Solodyna, and Russell Utgard, with Mr. Wells as Chairman. Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Hansen are part time instructors of the special classes.

Our department this semester has 51 sections with a total of 1,516 students. The table below gives a breakdown of the sections and students.

<u>Course</u>	<u>No. of Sections</u>	<u>Students</u>
Earth Science I	34	1,039
Earth Science I (Special)	4	128
Earth Science * (Advanced)	1	35
World Geography I	2	41
Economic Geography I	3	81
Physical Geology 101	2	55
Physical Geography 103	2	47
Economic Geography 104	3	90
	<u>51</u>	<u>1,516</u>
TOTALS	51	

Douglas Graham of the Earth Science Department is cooperating with the local civil defense authorities and is teaching various classes sponsored by Civil Defense.

Three of our staff members, Gene Gallion, Leonard Hodgman, and Raymond Solodyna, are attending the National Science Foundation In-Service Institute in Earth Science at Northern Illinois University. The class, Earth Science 505, is a combination lecture and field trip course on selected earth science topics.

The Earth Science Department at Joliet also sponsors the local group of Mineralogists. This group is open to the public and the bi-monthly meetings include both lectures and lapidary work.

Leonard Hodgman

Lincoln Junior College

Lincoln Junior College has now added a second member to the Geography Department. Chuck Lindstrom, a graduate of Northwestern University, is now teaching "Introduction to Geography" and "Economic Geography", the two courses offered in geography at the college. Les Plotner, a graduate of Western Illinois University and Southern Illinois University, is in his second year of teaching at Lincoln College.

In the introductory course offered this semester, we have 64 students enrolled, approximately 15% of the total enrollment. Geography is an elective and we are most happy with the enrollment figure as it indicates that the addition of a second section this semester was greatly needed. We are expecting full classes again next semester.

J. Sterling Morton High School
Morton Junior College

The total geography enrollment in J. Sterling Morton High School, East is 242. West has approximately the same.

A new course has been added to the curriculum in Morton Junior College, World Regional Geography to be taught the second semester. This fall semester there are six sections of Elements of Geography and one section of Anglo-America being taught.

Mr. R. C. Bergstrom has returned to Morton after a year's sabbatical during which he attended the University of Chicago under a National Science Foundation Science Faculty Fellowship. His studies were in Vertebrate Paleontology with particular emphasis on Permian mammal-like reptiles. He is continuing his research with a study of the relationship between limb musculature, locomotor function, and the evidence of such on fossil limb bones. This semester Mr. Bergstrom is teaching one class of Elements of Geography along with his Geology classes.

Mary Grant is serving on the State Aerospace Committee. She was to have taught a course in the "Teaching of Geography" at DePaul University this fall. Mr. Sanders agreed to serve as a replacement when illness at home prevented Miss Grant from fulfilling the commitment.

Horace Drobnick teaches Economic Geography, Global Geography, and Geography of World Trade. Horace is the dean of geographers at Morton having had much classroom experience. Horace has traveled extensively in Latin America on his own and more recently with "Happiness Tours" to Hawaii, Western USA, Canada, and others.

James Lynch teaches one class in Geography of Latin America and is a counselor the remainder of the day with the junior class. Jim received his geography training at Northern Illinois and obtained his master's at Northwestern.

Also at Morton East are John Mashek who teaches Junior College Geology and High School Earth Science, and William Sanders who teaches Geography at the Junior College. Bill is still busily engaged in finishing his doctoral dissertation on "Industrial Land Use in the Cincinnati Metropolitan Area." Besides teaching classes at Morton Junior College, he is teaching a course entitled "The Teaching of Geography" at DePaul University in Chicago.

At Morton West, Stanley Pace teaches Earth Science and Global Geography and administers the weather station with the help of several students. Stan majored in geography and received his master's degree from Northern Illinois University. Stan will be varsity baseball coach next spring to add to his repertoire. Anthony Dambrauskas teaches Economic Geography and Earth Science. Tony majored in geography at Northern Illinois and is currently working on his master's degree at De Paul University. Thomas Diezman teaches Geography of Latin America, Geography of World Trade, and Economic Geography. Tom was recently received as a full-time staff member after a fine record as a student teacher and able substitute for an ailing staff member. Tom majored in geography at Northern Illinois and recently received a master's.

Mary Grant

New Trier High School

During the last year, I have received an O.K. to develop a one semester course called the Geography of Africa-Asia to be offered in addition to our regular one-year course in World Geography. As usual I have been busy trying to increase the enrollment in the World Geography course. I hope time will permit me to contribute more news from this center in the Bulletin in years to come.

Herbert J. Peterson

Northern Illinois University

The Department of Earth Science offers a new baccalaureate degree in Earth Resources, first catalogued for 1961-62. The program was specially planned to qualify graduates for advanced work in resource management or planning.

Drs. Reinemann and Parson participated in a Conservation Workshop for 6th Grade teachers of DeKalb County on Nov. 2.

Dr. Parson addressed the Indiana geography teachers on the morning and afternoon of Oct. 27 at the annual meeting in Indianapolis.

Reinemann, Parson, and Stevens attended the A.A.G. meetings at East Lansing in August.

Voris King, long in geography education at N.I.U., resigned his position and is completing his doctoral requirements at Michigan State.

King was replaced by Dr. James F. Lahey (Ph.D.--Wisconsin), coming to N.I.U. from Ohio University in Athens. Jim is completing a research project for the Dept. of Meteorology at Wisconsin (Air Force Contract), dealing with Upper Wind Field Climatology of Eastern Europe.

Parson's speech on "Geography and Resource Management", delivered at Indiana State, Terre Haute, Feb. 1961, will appear in the Journal of Geography. An article on "Conservation of Natural Resources" in the Americana Annual for 1961 will appear again, updated, in the 1962 edition.

Harold Winters continued his work with the U.S.G.S. and North Dakota Geological Survey last summer. The study deals with glacial landforms in central North Dakota. He also had a look at such phenomena in parts of the Canadian Rockies and Western Plains.

Duke's paper on "Landforms Associated with Glacial Stagnation" appeared in the July '61 issue of the Professional Geographer.

Bud Guest directed his customary Aviation Workshop (summer) and is preparing for one even bigger and better in 1962. This project is growing, and attracting more attention from year to year.

Northern offered its first one week Youth Conservation Workshop for high school students during the summer, '61. In the past, the workshop was held on the State Fairgrounds, Springfield.

Ruben L. Parson

Northwestern University

Professor Clarence F. Jones retired at the end of August after serving more than ten years at Northwestern University. Professor Jones plans to continue maintaining an office in the Department and at present is working on the revision of his Economic Geography. He hopes to begin revision of his book on South America in the spring. Dr. Harm DeBlij, who after his one year at Northwestern has accepted a position at Michigan State, has completed the manuscript of a book on South Africa which will be published by the Northwestern University Press. Dr. William E. Powers has returned after nearly nine months doing research on glaciers in New Zealand under a Fulbright grant. Dr. E.B. Espenshade spent a month in the Soviet Union with the group of six American geographers on the Soviet-American exchange which was organized by Dr. Chauncy Harris of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Leland R. Pederson and Mr. N. Manfred Shaffer have joined the Staff at Northwestern. The former will handle the work in Latin America, the latter, the work in Africa. Both men have done field work in South America and Africa respectively under the Foreign Area Field Training Program, NAS-NRC.

The Summer Institute in Quantitative Methods, financed by the National Science Foundation and organized by the Geography Departments of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, was well received by the geography profession. Dr. Edward Taaffe directed the Institute but was assisted by Brian Berry (University of Chicago), Dr. Arthur Robinson (University of Wisconsin), Dr. Edwin Thomas (University of Iowa), Duane Marble (University of Pennsylvania), as well as Dr. Nystuen, Dr. Morrill, and Dr. Krumbein. Thirty men from twenty-nine different universities participated in the Institute.

Funds have been requested from the National Science Foundation to repeat the Institute in the summer of 1962 because of requests from various parts of the country. If repeated, the Institute will be held from June 26th until August 4th. The National Science Foundation pays the living cost and most of the transportation charges of individuals accepted for the Institute. Those interested in the 1962 session should write to Dr. Edward Taaffe. Among things being discussed by the Department for the summer of 1962 is a workshop for geography teachers and possibly for 1963 through the NSF, a field camp institute.

Edward B. Espenshade, Jr.

A. J. Nystrom and Company

During 1961 A. J. Nystrom & Company continued its program of supplying geographic publications to the elementary and secondary schools and colleges and universities.

One of the major projects was to furnish six of the more popular, Haack maps in English editions. Three more are scheduled for 1962.

Richard Edes Harrison was retained by the Company to execute a relief portrayal of the Pacific Northwest. The original work was shown for the first time at the Association of American Geographers convention in East Lansing during the summer.

The new general and editorial offices proved to be a mecca for visiting geographers and geography clubs. The company extends a warm welcome for visitors to the city to pay a visit and tour the facilities.

Included in new equipment installed during the year was a Vandercook proof press for the printing of acetate type impressions to be used on name stick ups. A proof waxing machine was also installed.

The successful AROUND THE WORLD PROGRAM was continued with the publication of four titles--Hawaii, South America, Norway and Italy--that were furnished free to elementary and secondary teachers across the nation.

The popular TRANSITION publication program was also continued with three issues being mailed to all A.A.G., N.C.G.E. and A.C.G. members.

DeNux LeBlanc, formerly of the University of Pittsburgh and more recently the company's representative in Missouri and New York, became a permanent fixture in the home office. He will be in charge of the company's in-service program and assist in research and development of new publications.

Robert E. Daehn

Palatine Township High School

Geography enrollment is on the upswing at Palatine Township High School this year. Along with the new Frosh-Soph school on Quintens Road, we have had a curriculum revision. To make the curriculum more flexible, the old, one-semester World Geography course was eliminated and instead we now have two different one-semester World Geography courses, making it possible for a student to have a year of World Geography. World Geography East is composed of six units of study; they are Western Europe; U.S.S.R; China, Japan and Korea; Southeast Asia; Middle East; Africa. World Geography West is composed of Canada; United States; Central America; Spanish South America; Brazil; the Polar Regions. We think this new organization is well adapted to our present curriculum needs and appears to be a successful division of a crammed, one-semester course.

Jerry Neelman, who formerly taught at Urbana High, is new to our staff this year. Jerry teaches one class of World Geography West each semester in addition to his four World History classes.

Our enrollment in World Geography went up this year. Last year we had 96 students enrolled; this present year we have some 180, with prospects for move-ins as the school year progresses.

Our section purchased a new wall map of the U.S.S.R. this year and we now have enough copies of a student atlas to utilize in class. The atlases can also be checked out over-night. The fact that each student can have an atlas in his hand during map study periods and for outside reference seems to have brought about a general improvement in grades concerning map study areas.

We are looking forward to hosting the spring meeting in April. Plan to visit us at that time if you can't drop in before then.

Gary A. Clendenny

Southern Illinois University

An invitation to hold the 1967 Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers at St. Louis was presented by Wilbur Zelinsky to the A.A.G. Council at the East Lansing meeting. The invitation was accepted and the meeting will be held under the auspices of the Departments of Geography of Southern Illinois University, St. Louis University, and the University of Missouri.

Robert A. Harper, the department chairman, has joined the geography staff of the University of Manchester for the academic year 1961-62 in exchange with David L. Niddrie. Niddrie, born and trained in the Union of South Africa, has taught at Manchester for the past ten years and comes to the Carbondale campus after a summer of work and travel in the West Indies. He is the author of When the Earth Shook, published in England in 1961, and Land Use and Settlement in Tobago, B.W.I. Currently, he is working on a textbook of the Caribbean, and land use problems in Puerto Rico and Haiti. During the year he will teach courses in geomorphology, Africa, and Caribbean America.

Joseph Velikonja, who is acting chairman of the Department during Harper's absence, taught economic geography and the geography of the U.S.S.R. at the University of Wisconsin during the past summer. He attended the annual meeting of the Italian Geographical Congress, held in Trieste in April, as the official delegate of the A.A.G. He presented a paper on the Italian-born population of the United States.

Wilbur Zelinsky organized and participated in a panel on the geography of population at the New York meeting of the Population Association of America in May. He spent the past summer in research on the geography of population. His article, An Approach to the Religious Geography of the United States: Patterns of Church Membership in 1952, appeared in the June, 1961, issue of Annals of the A.A.G.

Annemarie Krause organized a workshop on the geography of Latin America during the summer under the sponsorship of the University's Latin American Institute. On July 5, she presented a lecture in German on German Culture among the Mennonites of the Paraguayan Chaco for the Language Institute for Secondary Teachers of German, sponsored by the University and the National Defense Education Act.

Marjorie Shank spent her sabbatical leave studying at the University of Chicago and travelling in Jamaica.

Four staff members, Theodore Schmutde, Howard Stafford, Joseph Velikonja, and Wilbur Zelinsky presented papers at the annual meeting of the A.A.G. in East Lansing. Maps by Wilbur Zelinsky and Dan Irwin were exhibited at the meetings.

Floyd Cunningham, Director of the University Laboratory of Climatology, is continuing to collect climatic data on Southern Illinois.

Charles C. Colby, Director of the Mississippi Valley Investigations program, an all-university research agency, is working on two papers, dealing with the Rhine River and the Mississippi Valley. At the East Lansing meeting of the A.A.G. he participated in the session commemorating the 50th anniversary of the appearance of Ellen Churchill Semple's Influence of Geographic Environment, presenting a paper: Semple's Scholarship: Then and Now.

David Christensen, Associate Professor at Florida State University, is in residence at S.I.U. as a Visiting Lecturer during 1961-62 academic year. He is offering courses in cartography, a seminar on the Middle East, and the introductory course in geography.

Six staff members attended the annual meeting of the West Lakes Division of the A.A.G. at the University of Chicago in October: David Christensen, Howard Stafford, Frank Thomas, David Niddrie, Wilbur Zelinsky, and Joseph Velikonja. Zelinsky, outgoing chairman of the Division, presided at the business meeting. Thomas participated in a symposium on Distressed Areas and presented an invited paper, Distressed Areas and the Role of the Geographer. The paper focused on the Redevelopment Areas of Southern Illinois and the types of research which geographers might undertake in the study of Redevelopment Areas. Thomas is a member of the S.I.U. Advisory Committee to the Rend Lake Conservancy District and the University Committee for Planning State Parks.

On September 26, the Department was host to the Chicago University Field Party at a dinner in the University Center. The Chicago group, operating from a camp in Giant City State Park, spent two weeks in field research in Southern Illinois. Brian J.L. Berry, a member of the Chicago party, addressed the S.I.U. geography graduate students on his recent field work and statistical investigation of the 'central-place' hypothesis. Chauncy D. Harris, who accompanied the Chicago group, indicated he will lecture at S.I.U. concerning American and Soviet educational systems, upon his return from the Soviet Union.

On October 11, H. Brian Rodgers of the Department of Geography, University of Manchester, presented a stimulating talk on regional economic rehabilitation in the British Development Areas.

Patrick Tyson accepted an appointment at Wisconsin State College, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

The Department has been approved to offer a doctoral program, beginning the Fall Term, 1962.

The graduate student group includes 21 on-campus students. Students returning for the second year of the two-year master's program include Harold Johnson, Brigham Young; Thomas Glennon, Trenton State; Bernard Johnson, Augustana; Jui-Lin Li, Taiwan; Mary Galneder, Wayne State; and Bobbie Jo Walter, S.I.U. New students include Ronald Davis, Jerre Pfaff, Troyt York, William Seilheimer, Edward Johnson, and Thomas Richardson, S.I.U.; Reynaldo Ayala, Minnesota; Rosemary Gunn, Wayne State; John Hall, Southeast Louisiana; Dennis Kraft, Augustana; John Jackle, Western Michigan; Beryl D'Silva, Madras; Gerald Towle, Valparaiso; Bruno Walke, Illinois; and Justine Wimpfheimer, C.C.N.Y.

Southern Illinois University
Southwestern Illinois Campus

Our Southwestern Campus of S.I.U. lost the services of Dr. Mary Megee this past year and so have added Mr. Noel Brooks, formerly on the Western Campus. We are continuing to expand our offerings and have hopes of adding a seventh man to our staff next year. Our campus carries out a rather extensive evening college program in which we participate by offering some four courses each quarter. The geography night program is handled in large part by call staff.

Our department has been adding equipment as rapidly as money permits, and we hope to equip a cartography laboratory that will meet all our needs in offering work for the army Chart Plant of St. Louis. Our staff members traveled widely throughout the Midwest, West, and Canada during the summer vacation. Dr. Kazeck is on an All-University Committee for the reorganization of the general education requirements and will welcome any ideas or plans that will help geography.

Mel Kazeck

Thornton Township High School and Junior College

At Thornton Township High in Harvey, we think we are offering a good year's course in World Geography with five classes enrolled.

Also at Thornton Junior College, we are introducing the first course of college-level geography as an evening course.

This past summer I took an automobile trip into Mexico, and last summer a trip to our 49th state via the highway seeking to bolster up some of my geography understandings.

Virgil O. Petty

U. S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory

The U. S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory has moved from Wilmette, Illinois to Hanover, New Hampshire, and I have moved with the organization. Although I was relatively inactive in the Illinois Geographical Society personally, I feel the work being done in the field of geographic education is significant and should be commended. I shall continue to be interested in the Illinois group and will follow progress through the new bulletins, AAG meetings, and so forth. Best wishes and good luck in the years to come.

Virginia L. Prentice

University of Illinois

Activities of the members of the staff of the Department of Geography at the University of Illinois during 1960-1961 were marked particularly by the foreign travel and research undertaken by them. Five members of the staff worked in areas outside the United States.

Charles S. Alexander spent the entire year in Tanganyika, East Africa, where he and D. Robert Altschul, an advanced graduate student, studied coastal topography and native settlement patterns under a grant from the Geography Branch of the Office of Naval Research and the Graduate College of the University of Illinois.

Howard G. Roepke was in Great Britain during the second semester on sabbatical leave. While there he continued his research on the British Iron and Steel Industry and worked closely with the British Iron and Steel Federation.

Robert L. Carmin, Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Illinois, attended meetings of the VI General Assembly of Pan American Institute of Geography and History in Buenos Aires and also did field work in Brazil. He was appointed member of National Academy of Science - National Research Council Committee Advisory to the Department of State for PAIGH 1960-1961 academic year; re-appointed for 1961-1962. He also did field research in Goias, Brazil, during three-week period, August and September 1961.

Jerome D. Fellmann and Joseph A. Russell were each in the Soviet Union during the summer. Professor Fellmann had the objective of examining the structure of Soviet cities, work which was supported by a grant from the University of Illinois Center for Russian Language and Area Studies. Professor Russell was a member of the Exchange Delegation of American Geographers which visited the Soviet Union as guests of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. Professor Fellmann also presented a paper at the Symposium on Urbanization in the Pacific Realm at the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu, Hawaii.

A new program of cooperative field work with several other Western Conference Universities was instituted with the Big Ten Geography Field Seminar at Gull Lake, Michigan, immediately following the A.A.G. meetings in East Lansing. The staff and students from most of the Big Ten schools met for two weeks of field and discussion work under the auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation of the Big Ten Universities and the University of Chicago. Fred W. Foster represented the University of Illinois at this field seminar.

Another new program in the department is the initiation of teaching and research in Human Ecology. This program includes work in several related disciplines with Demitri B. Shimkin and Alfred W. Booth contributing from the Department of Geography. In addition, Everett G. Smith, Jr., a new member of the staff, is working in the Office of Community Development which began operations in September 1961 on a grant from the Ford Foundation. The Department is revising its doctoral program under the direction of a Committee chaired by John L. Page. John H. Garland spent much of the summer as a member of the Department of Geography at the University of Virginia.

In support of the teaching and research projects of the Department of Geography, the Map and Geography Library of the University Library increased its book collection to a total of 14,271 volumes and its map collection to a total of 207,083 map sheets during the past year. A notable addition to the map collection was the receipt of more than 5,100 sheets from the Library of Congress of the older Sanborn Map Company's insurance maps of about 500 Illinois cities. Robert C. White is the Map and Geography Librarian.

Joseph A. Russell

University of Illinois, Chicago

The geography staff at UIC is engaged in planning for an expansion of course offerings to serve the increased enrollment when this segment of the university moves onto the new site at Congress Circle, with a target date of September, 1964 for occupancy of the new facilities.

Mary Colby continues research on European ports, a project begun on a university summer research fellowship in 1960. At that time she combined a study of four widely spaced ports: namely Genoa, Italy; Duisburg and Emden, Germany; and Narvik, Norway with attendance at the International Geographical Congress. She continues as Third Vice-President of the Chicago Geographical Society.

Alden Cutshall is in the second year of a three year appointment as AAG delegate to AAAS, a corresponding member of the IGU Special Commission on the Humid Tropics and Editorial Consultant to the Philippine Geographical Journal. He was a member of the Local Arrangements Committee of the Association of Asia Studies annual meeting in Chicago (March, 1961), chairman of a session on historical and political geography at the West Lakes Division AAG meeting in October, and is 1962 chairman of the Geography Section of the Illinois State Academy of Science. His latest writing project involves the Philippine material for Collier's Encyclopedia. The major article was largely rewritten and expanded considerably, some thirty-odd lesser articles were revised, up-dated, and/or edited, and about a dozen new articles prepared.

At the University, Alden has completed a third consecutive year as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Educational Policy and has been elected to a three year term on the Senate Coordinating Council, a committee of twelve that reviews and coordinates the actions of the respective Senates on the three campuses. For the past two years he has been a member of the Chicago Area High School-University Relations Committee that plans and conducts a high school-university conference in specific subject matter areas. He was recently appointed to membership on a newly-created Chicago Undergraduate Division Liaison Committee of the Graduate College and to the Resolutions Committee of the annual Faculty Conference.

Mildred Finney is a member of the Geography and Earth Science Bulletin Committee appointed a year ago by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the sub-committee that is working actively on the earth science portion of the new Bulletin. She has recently been

alternate representative of the Illinois Geographical Society to the Illinois curriculum committee. She has rewritten the article on Illinois and those on various Illinois cities for Chamber's Encyclopedia. After teaching at UIC during the 1961 summer session Mrs. Finney motored around Lake Superior photographing economic activities, attended the AAG meeting in East Lansing and participated in the associated southern Michigan field trip. Last spring she was elected to the Senate Library Committee at the Chicago Undergraduate Division. Extra curricular activities include raising and showing chocolate and seal point Siamese cats and growing roses (member of rose testing panel, Jackson and Perkins) and both outdoor and green house chrysanthemums.

Joseph McIlroy joined the UIC staff on a part-time basis in September. He holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Pennsylvania State University and is a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago.

George Rheumer taught the past summer at the University of British Columbia and will spend the summer of 1962 at Victoria College, a UBC affiliate. At the University he has completed two years on the Senate Library Committee. The Rhumers are the parents of a new daughter, Beth, the third child and second daughter.

Alden Cutshall

Wabash Valley Interstate Commission

The following excerpts from a publication of the Wabash Valley Interstate Commission will help to explain the work of the Commission and give some idea of my responsibilities as Executive Director.

"Identical bills were passed by the General Assembly of Indiana and the General Assembly of Illinois setting forth provisions of the Wabash Valley Compact and creating a bi-state commission. The Compact, approved by the Congress of the United States, was signed by the Governors of the two states on January 25, 1960. The Compact is an agreement between the two states to formulate a comprehensive plan of development of the resources of the Wabash Valley.

"Legislative action requires each of the party states to be represented by seven members on the Wabash Valley Interstate Commission. These 14 members, serving without compensation, are responsible for the work of the Commission whose purpose, as stated in the Compact, is:

"The party states (Indiana and Illinois), find that the Wabash Valley has suffered from a lack of comprehensive planning for the optimal use of its human and natural resources and that underutilization and inadequate benefits from its potential wealth are likely to continue until there is proper organization to encourage and facilitate coordinated development of the Wabash Valley as a region and to relate its agricultural, industrial, commercial, recreational, transportation, development and other problems to the opportunities in the Valley. To this end it is the purpose of the party states to recognize and provide for such development and coordination and to establish an agency of the party states with powers sufficient and appropriate to further regional planning for the Valley."

B. K. (Pete) Barton

The University of Chicago

BRIAN J. L. BERRY is serving as consultant to the Chicago Planning Commission staff. During the summer he taught at Northwestern University in the National Science Foundation Institute in Quantitative Methods for Geographers which was sponsored jointly by Northwestern and the University of Chicago. He spent November and December in Calcutta, India, serving as Ford Foundation Consultant to the Calcutta Metropolitan Region Planning Project of the West Bengal government.

WESLEY C. CALEF's new volume on the use and administration of the public domain lands in the Middle Rocky Mountain Basins was published during the past year. It is entitled Private Grazing and Public Lands. Calef became department chairman this autumn.

NORTON S. GINSBURG continues as a member of the UN advisory team to Japan on metropolitan planning of the Honshin Region. He is also a consultant on the Calcutta project. He is secretary of the SSRC-ACLS Joint Committee on China and a continuing member of the SSRC committee on urbanization. He is currently acting editor of the ANNALS replacing Robert Platt, who is working in East Pakistan.

CHAUNCEY D. HARRIS spent the summer of 1961 first taking a delegation of Soviet geographers for four weeks around the United States and then heading a delegation of American geographers spending a similar period in the Soviet Union. The exchange was sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Association of American Geographers and was provided for in the Cultural Exchange Agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Delegation in the United States visited the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Wisconsin, heard a presentation of the program of the Department of City Planning of Chicago, saw something of Chicago urban and industrial development and of agriculture in northern Illinois in a traverse from Chicago to the Mississippi River.

The American Delegation included Professors Joseph A. Russell (Illinois) and Edward B. Espenshade (Northwestern). It visited geography departments in universities in Tbilisi, Tashkent, Leningrad, and Moscow, and many research institutes of geography.

HAROLD M. MAYER returned late in November from spending most of 1961 as a visiting professor of Geography at the University of Auckland in New Zealand. He toured extensively both in New Zealand and Australia, studying nearly all the important cities of the two areas and visiting almost every university department of geography.

MARVIN W. MIKESELL was appointed assistant editor of the ANNALS in March. He taught in the summer session of the University of California at Berkeley. His monograph on the cultural geography of northern Morocco was published in November as Vol. 14 of the University of California Publications in Geography. He has recently been working with other faculty members of the University of Chicago to develop a program of studies on Africa and the Near East.

GILBERT F. WHITE has been on leave during the Autumn Quarter to head a mission to investigate social and economic aspects of the development of the Lower Mekong basin. The governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Viet-Nam, acting through a committee established by a treaty in 1957, requested the study as a part of a broad program of water resources investigations.

Wesley Calef

Western Illinois University

The peripatetic proclivities of Western's staff have resulted in the acquisition of two new staff members. Replacing Kenneth R. Martin, who is residing in Copenhagen with his wife and family while taking a sabbatical year, is Dan Dillman, a doctoral candidate at the University of Michigan. Dan brings to the Department several assets including a background in physical geography that has helped us to meet the increased demand in our Earth Science program, and a lovely wife, Joanne, whom he acquired last August. Last summer he continued work on his dissertation, supported by a National Science Foundation Fellowship. His article, "The Relationship of Early Settlement on the Gulf Coastal Plain to the Use of Rivers as County Boundaries in Texas" will appear in Vol. XLVII (1962) of the Transactions of the Michigan Academy of Letters, Arts and Science. During the coming summer he expects to visit Sweden and do field work in the Lower Rio Grande Valley! Replacing Noel Brooks, who is now teaching at the Alton Campus of Southern Illinois University, is Dave Ganyard. Dave is a product of Ohio State University and his interests are cultural and economic. Last year he was chairman of the geography department at Morris Harvey University in Charleston, West Virginia, an excellent base of operations for working on his dissertation "An Economic Analysis of the Kanawha Valley Region." Dave is married and the father of three.

Dr. Martin writes that his visits to the geographic centers in Scandinavia have been very rewarding, but that the manipulation of automobiles there is a traumatic experience. He expects to visit the Soviet Union in the near future. Jim Alexander, whose Fulbright Teaching Grant takes him all over Sweden, has accompanied Dr. Martin on several occasions. Jim reports that he is amazed by the linguistic abilities of the Swedes and that even used-car dealers there are familiar with Latin, in particular with the sentence, "Caveat Emptor".

The Chairman, Reece Jones, continues to be busy with a number of University and professional affairs. He served on the committee which drafted a constitution for the University and now, having been elected to the Faculty Senate, has an opportunity to discover whether or not his committee did a good job. He is also a member of the Inter-University Faculty Policy Committee of the State Universities under the Teacher's College Board. His professional activities outside the University include the Chairmanship of the I.G.S. Curriculum Committee, and membership on the Teacher Education Committee of the Illinois Academy of Science and on the Editorial Board of the Annals of the Academy.

Your editor, Bob Gabler, continues his service to the cause of geography and teacher education. This year he has been a member of the Journal of Geography Awards Committee, and the Certifications and Awards Committee of

the National Council for Geographic Education and was chosen Director of Coordinators at the Thanksgiving meetings where he also chaired the session on Europe and the Soviet Union. He is co-author of an elementary text Exploring Regions Near and Far published by the Follett Publishing Co. and of forthcoming supplementary Tests and Directed Activities. Finally, he is a member of the Geography Bulletin Committee for the Illinois Curriculum Program.

Arlin Fentem continued his work as Research Associate on an Office of Naval Research sponsored study on "The Commercial Geography of the British Islands in the Lesser Antilles". He is author of the Technical Reports No. 5, "Dominica", December 1960; No. 10, "St. Vincent", April, 1961; and No. 11, "Antigua", which will appear soon. As secretary of I.G.S., he urges all readers of these lines who have not paid their 1961-62 dues to send \$2.00 to him immediately.

Our geologist in residence, Dr. John Bergstrom, spent much of last summer preparing a booklet on the geology of the local area to be published by the University. He will be employed this summer by the Groundwater Branch of the State Geological Survey. He expects that the field experience in groundwater exploration will add a practical note to the following year's teaching.

The department's field trip to Wisconsin for Geography and Geology Club members was enjoyed by all. Last spring, Bergstrom and Fentem journeyed to Champaign where the former was chairman and the latter a judge for the State Papers Session in Geology of the Junior Academy of Science. Jim Alexander led a group of students on a field trip to Southern Mexico during the Christmas holidays, and probably achieved a new low in cost-per-mile for group travel. S. Earl Brown of Ohio State visited us last spring and gave lectures on the "Aluminum Industry of the Upper Ohio Valley", the "Rhineland", and "Industrial Britain". The department continued its participation in the N.E.A. Travel Program and Mr. Fentem was instructor on the travel-study tour to the American Southwest.

Arlin Fentem

Wheaton College

Helen Smith is busily engaged in teaching a full load in the Geography Department at Wheaton College. During the past summer she taught an 8-week session at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Branch. While she was there, she gave an illustrated public lecture sponsored by the Geography Department. It was entitled "Thailand, the New Siam."

Helen L. Smith

